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Algeria	4.00 Din.	Israel	1.10 D.	Norway	0.00 Nkr.
Austria	1.15 S.	Italy	1.20 L.	Portugal	0.50 Esc.
Bahrain	0.65 Dm.	Jordan	4.50 Fr.	Spain	0.70 Re.
Belgium	40 B.F.	Korea	1.60 K.	Sweden	0.50 Kr.
Canada	C\$1.25	Kuwait	5.00 Fr.	Turkey	0.50 Lira.
Costa Rica	0.12 Cr.	Liberia	0.10 Col.	U.S. Arab.	0.00 2.
Croatia	0.10 D.	Liberia	0.40 D.	U.S. Arab.	0.00 2.
Cuba	1.00 C.	Liberia	0.25 D.	U.S. Arab.	0.00 2.
Egypt	100 L.	Liberia	0.25 D.	U.S. Arab.	0.00 2.
Finland	1.00 F.	Liberia	0.25 D.	U.S. Arab.	0.00 2.
France	5.20 F.	Liberia	0.25 D.	U.S. Arab.	0.00 2.
Germany	2.20 D.	Liberia	0.25 D.	U.S. Arab.	0.00 2.
Great Britain	0.50 P.	Liberia	0.25 D.	U.S. Arab.	0.00 2.
Greece	0.20 Dr.	Liberia	0.25 D.	U.S. Arab.	0.00 2.
Holland	2.00 F.	Liberia	0.25 D.	U.S. Arab.	0.00 2.
Iraq	115 D.	Niger	1.70 D.	Yugoslavia	100 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Salvador Rebels Say They Are Ready for Talks With Duarte

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The political wing of the guerrilla movement fighting the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador has announced that the rebels are willing to enter into negotiations with President-elect José Napoleón Duarte.

Guillermo Ungo, speaking for the guerrillas, said Friday night that Costa Rica has agreed to help arrange an "open dialogue without preconditions" between the rebels and Mr. Duarte. Mr. Ungo, leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, a condition of five insurgent groups, said that "we don't recognize the legitimacy" of the Salvadoran presidential election, but that Mr. Duarte "appears to be an O.K. spokesman."

"In the past there has been no valid spokesman for the Salvadoran government," he said.

Mr. Ungo said the Costa Rican president, Luis Alberto Monge, had agreed to help "facilitate dialogue towards a negotiated settlement" in El Salvador's civil war.

"We want to open the door to a solution to the conflict," Mr. Ungo said. "Our position is initiated without preconditions and without an agenda for dialogue."

The Democratic Revolutionary Front leadership, including Mr. Ungo, Eduardo Calles, the group's vice president, and Rubén Zamora, a member of its executive committee, met with President Monge earlier in the day. Mr. Duarte stopped in San José for a meeting with Mr. Monge before going on to United States last week where he made an appeal for additional U.S. military aid.

According to Mr. Ungo, Mr. Duarte told Mr. Monge that he "wants to hold dialogue with us." Mr. Ungo added, "President Monge repeated that he would be happy to help make this a reality."

(NYT, UPI)

The Costa Rican president was scheduled to leave Sunday for an 11-nation European tour, in which he hopes to win support for diplomatic efforts to end the conflicts in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Mr. Ungo said there are ambiguities in Mr. Duarte's political statements, but added, "we do not want to prejudge him without letting him define his position."

"Mr. Duarte has already put down preconditions about dialogue," he said. "But we adopt an open attitude. Our proposals have been real."

Mr. Zamora warned that "fundamentally the U.S. is interested in Mr. Duarte because he can bring about public opinion and persuade Congress to continue sending military aid to El Salvador."

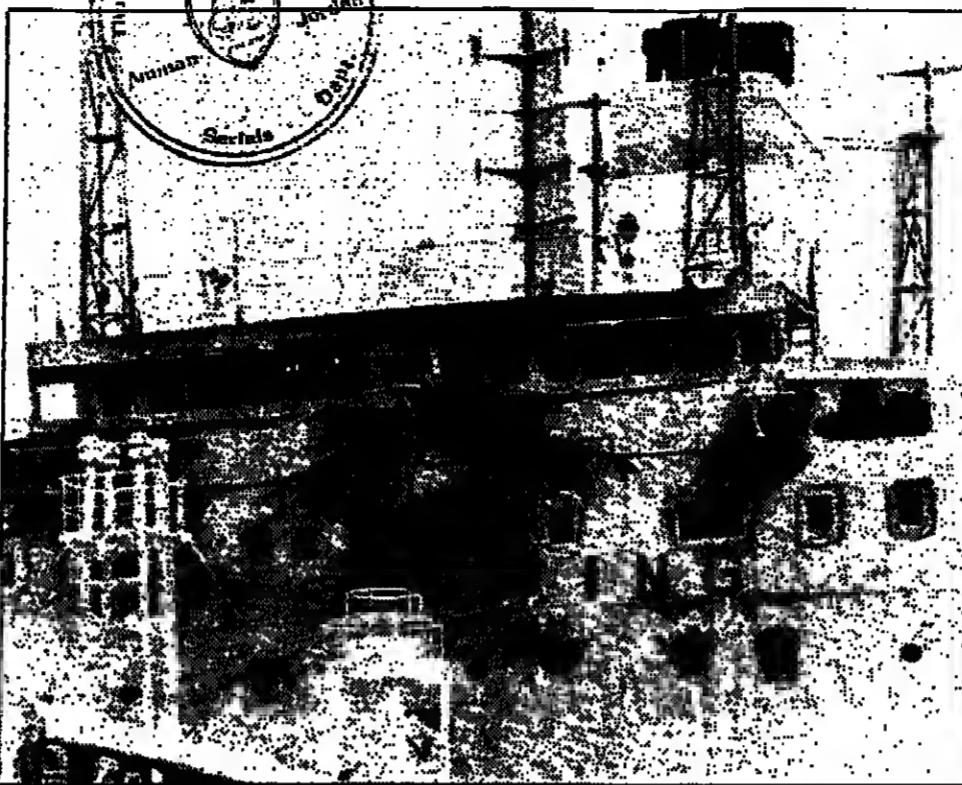
He added: "Everything depends on the political route that Duarte will take. Either he will bring in greater military intervention from the U.S. or he will bring about political solutions to the problems. If he chooses the first alternative then we will meet him on the battlefield. If the second, we will meet him at the negotiating table. The ball is in his court."

The leaders said the guerrilla military front, Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, also supported a dialogue.

A communiqué was released at the press conference that said "although the rebels believe the Reagan administration, the oligarchy and the armed forces continue to hold control of the Salvadoran government, we hope for a positive response to seek the long-awaited negotiated solution to the four-year conflict in our country."

Mr. Zamora said both the political and military wings "must negotiate a political solution," adding, "We always try every effort towards this."

(NYT, UPI)



The Chemical Venture, a Liberian-registered tanker, anchored 72 miles off Bahrain, showed a hole beneath the bridge where an Iranian aircraft missile exploded on Thursday.

3 Israeli Soldiers Are Killed, 2 Injured As a Patrol in Lebanon Is Ambushed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Guerrillas firing rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons ambushed an Israeli Army patrol in southern Lebanon on Sunday, killing three soldiers and wounding two.

The losses were the heaviest the Israelis have suffered in a single attack in southern Lebanon since they withdrew from the Chouf mountains above Beirut to a defense line along the Awali River eight months ago.

The Israeli Army launched a large-scale search in the area straddling a tense cease-fire line where Israelis and Syrians are positioned less than a mile (1.6 kilometers)

apart. An Israeli Army spokesman said soldiers were searching about six Lebanese villages, but he gave no further details.

The spokesman said the ambush took place south of Karm el-Luz. Israel radio said it occurred deep in the Bekaa Valley not far from the international border with Syria.

"At least 40 mortar shells and rocket-propelled grenades hit East Beirut, not counting ground-aimed anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire," Christian Phalange radio said.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami, speaking to supporters in his home town of Tripoli, 80 kilometers (50 miles) north of Beirut, said national unity "was necessary to liberate southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation. He called it "a religious issue."

The cabinet said the situation in Lebanon was reviewed by the chief of staff, General Moshe Levi. It added that the discussion on the attacks "was held in the framework of the ministerial defense committee." Such deliberation is secret.

Next week, Israel marks the second anniversary of its presence in Lebanon. Sunday's casualties bring the number of Israelis killed in the two years to 583, and the toll of wounded to 3,398.

The ambush came two days after Moshe Arens, the defense minister, vowed not to withdraw Israeli forces unless the local Lebanese cooperated in preventing attacks against Israelis.

"As long as there are attacks in Lebanon, we will not leave," Mr. Arens said Friday.

In Beirut, militia skirmishes escalated into a fierce two-hour battle late Sunday along the Green Line dividing the Christian Eastern

sector of the capital and the Moslem Western half.

Two policemen with the Green Line's small cease-fire observer force were injured by shrapnel, Christian Phalange radio said.

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In a speech broadcast live by the state radio and interrupted by cheers and applause, Mr. Karami, who is backed by Syria, said liberation of the southern third of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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■ NATO leaders decided last year to deploy Pershing-2 in West Germany ahead of schedule, officials say. Page 2.

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■ SPORTS

■ Rick Mears was the victor in Sunday's Indianapolis 500-mile auto race. Page 13.

TOMORROW

■ Solidarity's underground organization is only the latest in Poland's long tradition of clandestine political networks.

Bangladesh Floods Continue

The Associated Press

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Floods have killed 300 in Bangladesh's hard-hit northeastern district of Mouli Bazar, another 100 are missing and the town has become "a city of the dead," the newspaper "New Nation" reported Sunday.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. to Send Air Tankers To Refuel Saudi Fighters

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is planning to send two KC-135 aerial tankers with U.S. crews to Saudi Arabia to expand the range of Saudi fighter planes in the Gulf, according to a senior administration official.

He said Saturday night that the U.S. Air Force planes, which are used for in-flight refueling, would make it easier for Saudi Air Force's F-15 interceptors to conduct long-range patrols to defend against Iranian attacks on oil tankers near Saudi waters.

The official said the KC-135s would not be sold or given to Saudi Arabia but instead would be operated by the U.S. crews.

The U.S. Air Force already has several KC-135s based in Saudi Arabia to refuel Airborne Warning and Control System, or AWACS, reconnaissance planes, which also have U.S. crews. The AWACS planes give Saudi Arabia an expanded capacity for tracking aircraft.

Operation of the AWACS planes and the KC-135s and the bousing of their crews and backup personnel are paid for by Saudi Arabia.

Administration officials insist that there are no plans for direct U.S. involvement in the conflict.

The nearest U.S. combat aircraft are several hundred miles away in the northern Arabian Sea aboard the carrier Kitty Hawk, soon to be relieved by the America. This would temporarily give the United States at least two carriers south of the Gulf region.

The U.S. Air Force's KC-135s are involved in refueling Saudi jets that might become involved in combat with Iranian aircraft, the possibility could not be ruled out that the Iranians might retaliate by attacking the U.S. planes. This would raise the question of who would provide protection for the U.S. planes.

The Pentagon has urged Saudi Arabia to provide U.S. forces with facilities so that if the conflict worsens and Saudi Arabia asks for direct U.S. involvement, the help could be given smoothly. The United States has told Saudi Arabia that a squadron of 24 U.S. F-15s

could be flown to Saudi Arabia in less than two days, administration officials said last week.

The administration announced last week that it was preparing to provide 200 shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and 100 Stinger launchers to aid the Saudi air defense.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia asked for 1,200 Stinger missiles last week because of the tension in the Gulf. The initial administration decision was to quickly send 200 missiles — all, apparently, that are in the U.S. reserve — and to seek congressional approval for sending the remaining 1,000, which would be shipped over a 29-month period.

In March, because of congressional

opposition, the White House canceled plans to sell Saudi Arabia 1,200 missiles at the same time it canceled a sale of 1,633 Stingers to Jordan.

State Department officials said they did not expect any official announcement on the Stingers before Tuesday. The White House and the State Department were calling leading members of Congress to seek their consent ahead of time and thereby avoid another political dispute.

Officials said the Stingers sought by Saudi Arabia would be placed on patrol boats and at fixed positions like oil fields and desalination

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Japan's Shipowners Curb Tanker Travel in the Gulf

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAMA, Bahrain —

Japanese shipowners, Sweden's major oil tanker operator and a U.S.-based company have barred their tankers from the northern part of the Gulf.

The decisions Saturday and Sunday followed a missile attack Thursday that damaged the Chemical Venture, a Liberian-registered tanker that had been chartered by a Japanese shipping company. Iran was accused of the attack.

On Friday, Iraq claimed that it had destroyed eight ships in the Gulf, but the report has not been confirmed. No attacks were reported during the weekend.

A spokesman for the Japanese Shipowners Association said Saturday it had temporarily barred ships from areas around Kharg Island, the site of the largest Iranian oil terminal, and around northern coastal parts of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The steps were taken under pressure from the chief Japanese seamen's union.

Sources in oil refining told Reuters that the stoppage would seriously affect Japanese crude oil imports from Kuwait, but that Japanese ships taking delivery at the Saudi oil terminals of Ras Tan-

nura, al-Jubail and al-Juaymah would not be affected.

In Kuwait, the minister of state for cabinet affairs, Abdel-Aziz Hussein, indicated that his country had been facing difficulties with oil exports after the recent attacks on shipping. But he said that Kuwait would "with its special abilities and good connections, overcome the problems it is facing."

The Kuwait Petroleum Corp. played down the importance of Japan's decision. A company official said that the decision would hurt Japan rather than Kuwait, and that supplies to Scandinavia and elsewhere in northern Europe would not be affected.

On Sunday, the major Swedish tanker operator, Salen Tanker AB, said it was recalling its two tankers from the Gulf because of the dangers of the Iran-Iraq war.

The newspaper Svenska Dagbladet quoted a company official as saying that Salen had two vessels in the area and planned to withdraw both as soon as possible because the situation was too dangerous and because of big increases in insurance premiums.

CalTex Petroleum Corp. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Ferdinand E. Marcos

were too high. Mr. Marcos deplored what he termed the Communist insurgency's "heightened campaign of terrorism."

Two days earlier, Brigadier General Tomas Karling, one of the highest-ranking officials in the police constabulary, was murdered by gunmen in a restaurant. The killers have not been found, but Mr. Marcos said the murder was attributable to "subversive and terrorist groups that definitely plan to undermine the government."

In the news conference, Mr. Marcos denied a report earlier this week that he intended to use his decree-making powers to appoint an additional 16 representatives to the National Assembly.

Sakharov Case Shows Dissidents Are Still Feared

By Serge Schmeemann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The disclosure that Andrei D. Sakharov had launched a hunger strike in the isolated city of Gorki brought a swift and explosive reaction from the

Failure to Invite Kohl To D-Day Ceremonies Is Criticized in France

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — The exclusion of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany from ceremonies commemorating the 40th anniversary of D-Day next month has come under criticism here.

Simone Veil, a former president of the European Parliament and a survivor of the Auschwitz concentration camp, said Friday that Mr. Kohl should have been asked to the events June 6 at the Normandy invasion beaches with the heads of state of four Allied powers.

Mrs. Veil, who leads the French conservative and moderate ticket for the European parliamentary elections June 17, said of Mr. Kohl's participation: "I think it's the Americans who oppose it. Their mentality hasn't evolved the way ours has. I think Helmut Kohl should have been invited — that's the meaning of the European Community."

A position similar to that of Mrs. Veil was expressed last week by former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The question has become one of



West Urged To Act for Sakharov

His Stepdaughter Says Russia Awaits Gesture

New York Times Service

embarrassment here after French and U.S. sources disclosed last week that Mr. Kohl, through intermediaries, had sought to be invited to ceremonies that will bring together Queen Elizabeth II, President Ronald Reagan, President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada.

A U.S. official said that Mr. Kohl, who was 14 years old at the time of the invasion that led to the defeat of Hitler's Germany, appeared to think his presence at the ceremonies could demonstrate the reconciliation of West Germany and its former enemies. The U.S. official described the United States as not being opposed in principle to Mr. Kohl's participation, but relieved that the decision on the matter was one for France to make.

The embarrassment in France was compounded when a spokesman for Mr. Kohl denied last Monday that an invitation was sought. The next day, *Le Monde*, the leading French newspaper, contradicted the spokesman, saying that not only had efforts been made by the chancellor to attend the ceremonies, but that he had raised the

question in a conversation with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

The fact that Mr. Kohl was not invited, the newspaper said, was seen by some West Germans "as a depressing West German reconciliation and friendship."

Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand will meet in Paris for two days starting Monday in a regularly scheduled meeting, principally to discuss European Community finances and the summit meeting of the seven leading industrial nations in London next month. It was thought possible that a face-saving gesture toward Mr. Kohl on the D-Day invitation might emerge from the talks.

Atom Smasher Race Is Criticized

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The international race to build ever-bigger atom smashers has become so expensive that countries and even groups of countries are going to have to give up the habit of building nearly identical ones, according to physicists at the 150th annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Instead of duplication, the trend must be complimentary, according to Herwig Schopper, director-general of the European Center for Nuclear Research in Geneva, which is financed by more than a dozen countries.

Both the United States and Europe have discussed proposals to build similar multifunction-dollar atom smashers in the 1990s. Researchers at the meeting talked of combining such plans into a single collaborative project.

"There's going to be a crisis," said Leon M. Lederman, director of the Fermi National Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, the largest accelerator center in the United

States. "It's not at all clear that both machines should be built."

Atom smashers, or particle accelerators, are used to push atoms and their constituent parts in nearly the speed of light and smash them together, giving insights into the fundamental building blocks of nature and the forces that hold them together.

The Europeans recently made an ingenious modification to an existing European Center accelerator that allowed them to observe the long-sought subatomic particles known as intermediate vector bosons.

"This achievement may be compared to the unification of the electric and the magnetic force in the last century," said Mr. Schopper, noting that last century's discovery of electromagnetism paved the way for radio and television.

Starting around 1988, he said, the Europeans hope for further breakthroughs from a 16-mile (26-kilometer), 5500-million circular accelerator now under construction. This unique machine, known as LEP, will break the long tradition of duplication.

Instead of rivalry between ex-

periments done on machines on different continents, he said, "the competition will occur between different experiments working at the same machine."

He also noted, however, that discussions are under way in Europe to use the LEP tunnel, bored through solid rock, as a site for an even more powerful accelerator that would almost rival a huge one proposed last year by physicists in the United States.

Mr. Lederman said that this European proposal has merit but was probably ultimately unwise. Unlike the United States proposal, he said, the European proposal would not allow physicists around the world to decisively push into a new realm of energies for particle collisions.

It would be better, he said, for the Europeans to consider collaborating with the United States on what promises to be a more productive atom smasher.

This machine, proposed last year, would be anywhere from 60 to 120 miles in circumference, would cost \$2 billion to \$4 billion, and would push protons to energies 40 times greater than levels now attainable.

Instead of rivalry between ex-

Experts Differ on Earth's Future

By Bayard Webster
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Will the world be a better place to live in the next century, or will it become more crowded, more polluted and less stable?

In an attempt to answer this question, the American Association for the Advancement of Science held an unusual session here Friday which an economist and an energy expert who see a rosy future confronted an ecologist and a biologist who envision a world peppered with increasing problems.

The optimists were Julian L. Simon, a University of Maryland economist, and Danny J. Boggs, deputy secretary of energy. Barry Commoner, an ecologist, and Peter H. Raven, a biologist, are those who see a deteriorating planet unless corrective measures are soon taken.

Mr. Simon, editor with the late Herman Kahn of a newly published book, "The Resourceful Earth: A Response to Global 2000," said he and his researchers found many encouraging trends involving resources and environment.

He said these included a rise in life expectancy, falling birth rates in less-developed countries, improving food supplies, no worrisome trends in the world's forests, lack of evidence for rapid species loss in the next two decades, no signs of threatening climate changes and less pollution than had been feared.

Mr. Raven, a botany professor who is director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, said the world faced an increasingly unstable situation as the populations grew in less-developed, mainly tropical, countries. He said such countries, which accounted for 45 percent of the world's population in 1950, would make up 64 percent by the year 2020. He also noted that as the population rose in these countries, there would be increasing destruction of the world's major forests.

Mr. Boggs, citing several dire predictions that have not materialized, ranging from plagues and population explosions to famine, said current predictions of future ills would not come to pass either.

He asserted that gross national product per capita, life expectancy and infant mortality were the best measures of environmental health and safety. "It is instructive to note that all three of these measures have continued to record significant progress over the past decade as well as the last generation," he said.

Mr. Commoner, author of "The Closing Circle," said the profit motive was the chief enemy of the environment.

He said technology that enabled industries to increase profits also led to increasing contamination of soil and water from toxic chemicals in fertilizers, detergents, pesticides and other products.

Juan Carlos Shows Skill On Political High Wire

(Continued from Page 1)
in goggles and helmet who gave him a ride was the reigning desecrator of the Bourbon line.

Although he has cut down on sports since injuring his pelvis in a skiing accident last year, Juan Carlos is still an avid outdoorsman. Spaniards seem to feel that the world is in order when newspapers carry a photograph of him helming downwind in his racing yacht.

The king happily relinquished most of his powers in the 1978 constitution, but he is far from being an ornamental monarch. His role as commander in chief of the armed forces is not only theoretical; he keeps the army in line and

deals with it as a graduate of Spanish military academies.

His speaking style, once wooden and phlegmatic, has gained a smoothness under coaching, and when he addresses the nation in a fireside Christmas Eve chat, his words seem to set the tone for national discourse.

Most of all, the king travels widely abroad as the symbol of the new, democratic Spain — last year to Africa and Latin America, this year to Canada and the Soviet Union. The trips are meant to be apolitical, but they often serve a distinctly political purpose, either expanding Spanish influence overseas or sending a message back home.

And so it was that the king's trip to Moscow, in which he extolled democracy and delivered an eloquent plea for human rights during the toast at the Kremlin banquet, was read here as a sign of Spanish political stability. The message was that Spain has become a normal democracy and a player on the world stage, able to communicate with Moscow as well as with Washington.

(UPI, AP)

Mount St. Helens Spews Ash

Reuters

SEATTLE — Mount St. Helens volcano in the sparsely populated southwestern part of Washington state sent a column of ash and steam 12,000 feet (3,700 meters) into the sky Saturday. No one was reported hurt.

"Now that we have started to

taste the pleasures of victory, everybody is pressuring us to come and negotiate," Iran's ambassador to the United Nations, Said Rajai-Khorassani, said in a television interview. "We are prepared for peace, but not a cease-fire."

Iran's UN ambassador, Riyadh al-Qaysi, said in a separate television interview that Iraqi aircraft had fired at shipping in the northern Gulf and that the attacks were justified under international law.

"Iran is hitting at shipping that is neutral and outside the war zone," he added.

The UN Security Council will resume debate Tuesday on a resolution by several Arab states condemning what they call Iranian aggression against Gulf shipping.

In Tehran, the Iraqi envoy to the United States, Nizal Hamid, said Saturday that the Soviet Union would supply Iraq with weapons capable of destroying the Kharg Island terminal.

Asked in a television interview about a report that Iraq had received SS-21 ground-to-ground missiles, Mr. Hamid said: "I am not aware of the basic kind of weapons that Iraq got from the Soviet Union."

Comments by an Iranian envoy to a cease-fire in the war.

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West Urged To Act for Sakharov

His Stepdaughter Says Russia Awaits Gesture

New York Times Service

PARIS — The stepdaughter of Andrei D. Sakharov has urged Western countries to take "extraordinary measures" in win freedom for the dissident Soviet physicist and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner.

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Simone



Irma Coleman, a Miskito Indian, weeps as she describes a rebel raid last month on her village in Nicaragua.

Life and Death in Central America

U.S. Forum Is Told of 'Human Dimension' of Violence

By Lee May

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — It began just before dawn last month, a bloody raid by anti-government forces on a Nicaraguan village, and when it was over a young Miskito Indian boy lay dying in his mother's arms.

"Mother, please hold me tight," the boy whispered. "I don't want to lose you." The words were his last.

The mother, Irma Coleman, recalled Friday at a congressional forum how her 9-year-old son, Fermín, was shot when rebels attacked the village of Sumubila its last.

The U.S.-supported rebels, known as "contras," are said to have killed 8 other civilians, wounded 15 and kidnapped 39.

Mrs. Coleman, a 37-year-old widow who has lost two other children, said she still did not know the reason for the raid on the village in northern Nicaragua. "This was my only son," she

said, sobbing, "and I was mother and father to him."

Mrs. Coleman and two other Miskitos spoke at the hearing organized by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, to present firsthand accounts of violence in Central America by both the left and the right.

Speaking through interpreters, the Miskitos told of the rebel attack on Sumubila. The medical clinic that served the village's 3,000 residents was burned, they said. One witness told of being addressed in Miskito dialect by one of the raiders, an indication that Indians were among the rebels.

Following the Miskitos' accounts, other witnesses laid the blame for part of Nicaragua's violence on the Sandinist government.

Maria Patricia Baltanado, executive director of the Managua-based Permanent Commission on Human Rights, said that hundreds of persons had been killed or had disappeared in Nicaragua over the last three years. The crimes were "presumably committed" by the government forces or civilian authorities, she charged.

But for Aristides Sánchez one of the three Miskitos who testified, the issue was not whether leftists or rightists were responsible for the killing of an estimated 130,000 civilians and the displacement of 1.5 million in Central America over the last five years.

"I don't want to say either two sides is bad," said Mr. Sánchez, a 50-year-old carpenter, adding that he simply wanted to see both sides stop the killing.

Nevertheless, Mr. Sánchez spoke passionately about the raid, during which his 17-year-old son was kidnapped, he said.

Mr. Sánchez said his son later escaped but had been abused and now was hospitalized. He is "very thin and very sick," the father said.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Campaign in Moscow

While saying woefully little to each other, the leaders in Moscow sound angry and the leaders in Washington sound smug. There is not much justification for either mood, and either could become dangerous if sustained. But there is a compelling reason to put up with the emotions of the moment: There is an election at hand, in each capital.

In the Kremlin self-preservation, the highest political objective anywhere, now argues for circling the wagons. The top man is old and ill, like the one before and the one before that. That means that every debate is magnified by intense rivalries. Major decisions are impossible in such a climate and in foreign affairs are best avoided. For an oligarchy that has been leaderless for at least five years, rage at a hostile world is an easy refuge.

At the White House, meanwhile, politics prescribes the opposite. Everything is going fine thanks to new military strength. "The world may be a little safer than it has been," the president avers. He knows no one more determined in seeking peace than he, but it is also gratifying that "they haven't taken another inch of territory since we've been here." Knowing they cannot win an arms race makes the Russians "a little unhappy." But when they see that they have to deal with Ronald Reagan for another term, they will negotiate.

Equivocation would be more like it. The net effect is that a fifth year will pass without a serious effort at arms control and without any sustained communication between the superpowers. This does not mean they are in danger of imminent confrontation. In the most obvious danger zone, the Middle East, their conduct has been remarkably prudent. It does mean that an basis exists for controlling some

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Justice for Salvadorans?

It took three years of agitation, a denial of \$19 million in U.S. aid and a special inquiry by a federal judge, Harold Tyler, but a court in El Salvador has finally managed to convict five former national guardsmen of murdering four U.S. churchwomen in December 1980. Now the challenge is to assure equal justice for Salvadoran victims, who remain equal in an unmitigated slaughter that has claimed the lives of more than 30,000 noncombatants.

Skeptics minimize the jury verdict as a token concession meant to take the heat off the military before a reform-minded president, José Napoleón Duarte, takes office. They may well be right. No Salvadoran officer has ever been punished for human rights offenses.

Even as Mr. Duarte was winning friends in Washington, his generals were busy cleaning house their way — getting suspected war criminals out of the country into jobs abroad. The head of the notorious Treasury Police, Colonel Nicolas Carranza, is going to Bonn as a military attaché. Lieutenant Colonel Denis Morán, a rightist provincial commander, is being transferred to a service school in Washington.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

And Now a Yen to Travel

Japan, in response to much American exhortation, is about to open its financial market more widely to the rest of the world. The U.S. secretary of the Treasury, Donald Regan, is entitled to credit for his part in this agreement; the Japanese government, for its part, has taken an important step. Protecting the yen was good policy when Japan was running a weak and vulnerable economy recovering from a great war. But greater freedom for the yen to travel abroad can only benefit a country that has become an industrial powerhouse. This decision constitutes an important acknowledgment by Japan of its growing responsibilities, as a major trading nation, for the world monetary system on which trade depends.

The United States has, of course, a more immediate interest in freezing the yen. It would be very convenient to have the yen rise. But that will not necessarily happen immediately. There is a good chance that the first effect of this further liberalization of the yen will be another decline. The American view is that investors will rush to sell dollars and buy yen to build a stake in that extraordinary economy.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Toward a Banking Collapse?

[Present] financial jitters could have the makings of an international crisis. We are not there yet, not by a long way. But the truth must be faced, and faced now, that unless the unsustainable economic policies of the Reagan administration are changed, and changed well before the presidential election in November, then a financial collapse is all too possible. Why is the crisis on America? Because it is not

unfair or unreasonable to lay most of the blame for this new threatened crisis at the door of the American budget deficit.

The current atmosphere of crisis may at least force the Reagan administration's hand. A financial collapse is hardly likely to aid the president's re-election campaign. It is now in Mr. Reagan's political interest to tackle the deficit at once. That is the best hope of averting a full-scale international banking crisis.

— The Sunday Times (London).

FROM OUR MAY 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Russia Limits Polish Suffrage
ST. PETERSBURG — The resignation of M. Kortine Milevsky of his position as member of the Council of the Empire must be regarded as one of the first results of the introduction by the Right of that Assembly of a bill modifying suffrage in Poland. In a letter published in the "Rech" M. Milevsky declares that he has always represented the Russians, as well as the Poles, in the Council. It is evident that there is a reactionary movement in Russia at present, and it has begun with measures against the Poles. The Poles feel that they would rather die with arms in their hands than be slowly crushed out of existence by a Constitution resembling that of Germany.

1984: A Sex Forecasting Technique
NEW YORK — A method of foretelling the sex of unborn children, which has correctly forecast 242 boys and 156 girls, was described in an announcement at Boston University. If the baby is a boy a small pink spot appears on the mother's forearm, after a hypodermic injection of an extract taken from the glands of bulls. The color for girls is white, whereas no reaction appears after the needle is used. The test was devised by Dr. Max Davis, instructor in obstetrics. The total prospective mothers tested were 468. The accuracy was 82.3 percent for male children and 89.5 percent for females. The best period for forecasts is said to be after the fifth month of pregnancy.

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No End of Escalation, No Talks, No Joke

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Grinning and joking in his best aw-chucks manner, President Reagan said last Tuesday night that if he were "concerned" about additional missile-bearing Soviet submarines being stationed off U.S. coasts, "I wouldn't be sleeping in this house tonight." But it is no joke that a new round of nuclear escalation is under way, with both the United States and the Soviet Union building up the capacity to hit important targets in the other's homeland in less than 10 minutes.

That is the military consequence of U.S. deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe and the new, not necessarily completed Soviet submarine deployment. The chilling corollary is that both sides are now more dependent on computer decisions and more likely to adopt launch-on-warning policies.

It is even less laughable that Mr. Reagan appears to have written off serious arms control efforts. He has chosen instead to seek military superiority behind the high-tech "strategic defense system," commonly called "Star Wars," which may or may not prove effective but which is bound to stimulate new Soviet-American races in weaponry.

The evidence for that conclusion is compelling. The House Armed Services Committee reports approval of a \$12.6-million plan for an army "walk in the woods" compromise on intermediate-range missiles in Europe. He rebuffed the Nitze-Kvitinsky

"walk in the woods" compromise on intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

He proposed strategic arms reductions that Moscow was bound to reject, since they would have sharply reduced Soviet land-based but not U.S. sea-based missiles. He refused to consider a peace in Europe missile deployment to give Moscow a face-saving opportunity to return to talks.

That sad record has been coupled with enormous military expenditures; with Mr. Reagan's insistence on building the MX missile, even though it threatens, and would be vulnerable to, a first strike; with his deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe; with his intention

to build both the Trident and the Midgetman missiles, both the B-1 and the Stealth bombers, more big aircraft carriers with all their necessary support ships and an anti-ballistic missile that will extend the arms race to outer space.

The Russians have responded with their vehement threats, increased hostility and vows to keep step. Zbigniew Brzezinski may well have been right when he said he feared that "we've come to the end of the road on traditional arms control," with both superpowers "driven more and more toward strategic defensive systems."

Yet there is a broad scientific consensus outside the administration that Star Wars can be of only limited effectiveness, at enormous cost. Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia and others point out that the obvious Soviet response will be to build offensive weapons to penetrate the system. The history of the nuclear arms race suggests that the Russians also will develop a defensive system, if the United States goes ahead — thus opening the defensive arms race that the ABM treaty has prevented.

But Mr. Reagan ploughs on.

The New York Times

Sheriff Reagan: Unfairly Labeled, Fairly Faulted

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan is not the first U.S. president to blame his difficulties on the press, but he had a point at his news conference last Tuesday when he blamed the media for the widespread judgment that he has "an itchy finger" and is "going to blow up the world."

A presidential aide, Michael Deaver, said later that Mr. Reagan had no particular episode in mind, beyond a general feeling that labels applied early in his career — "right-wing actor," "former cowboy star" — and Mr. Reagan's continuing borscking riding have probably fed the public's perception. His performance after the Soviet downing of the South Korean airliner, in Lebanon and currently in the Gulf, Mr. Deaver said, argues for just the opposite of the "itchy finger" rap.

There is more, I recall a consciousness-conditioning sequence of October 1981. Mr. Reagan had said he did not know if a limited nuclear war in Europe would escalate. The European press portrayed this matter-of-fact observation as a cynical confession that he would fiddle while Europe's false alarm as confirmation of his unfitness.

Another key episode: In May 1982, The New York Times published an account of a Pentagon document saying that the United States was preparing to "prevail even under conditions of a prolonged [nuclear] war." This conventional, grim bureaucratic formulation, common but unremarked in the thinking of earlier administrations, was transformed into proof of Mr. Reagan's

press. It arises in the first instance from some of Mr. Reagan's acts and from attitudes that were much in evidence on Tuesday.

To this day he rejects the suggestion that the break in the arms control dialogue that has occurred on his watch, even both sides have been armament heavily, is one of the principal sources of people's discontent. What he wants people to believe is that the Soviets are arming at full tilt — which the CIA denies — and that, observing America's rearm, they will realize they cannot match it and will "work out something in which they won't have to run the risk of someone being superior to them militarily."

He seems driven to show that the Soviet purpose is wholly suspect and that no part of Soviet arms-building is a response to U.S. arms-building or to Soviet perceptions of U.S. purpose. It follows, by his logic, that the difficult adjustments must come from the Soviet side — and not so much by a process of diplomatic engagement and give and take as by the Kremlin measuring his resolve and drawing the correct conclusions.

Mr. Reagan is due more than a passing flash of irritation. It is unjust and offensive to say that he has "an itchy finger" and is "going to blow up the world," phrases he used as though to mock the charge against him but which in fact are in daily parlance. It should be enough for Mr. Reagan's critics to say that they disagree strongly with him.

In fact, at his news conference he badly misrepresents the problem of his nuclear image. For it is not simply the product of a careless or partisan

From Engineer Reagan, High-Tech Monumentalism

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan has received little recognition for a passion whose achievements may prove even more durable: high-tech monumentalism. More than any of his predecessors, he is keen for colossal technological enterprises, regardless of cost or impracticality. The latest manifestation of this devotion was his cliff-edge rescue of an MX missile program so out of touch with strategic reality that it lost many of its original proponents.

The president's embrace of the MX may be wrongheaded, but there is nothing erratic about his commitment to a weapon that is obsolete before it is built. Mr. Reagan and big high-tech have long been in harmony, and in most instances he has hardened Congress into coming along.

Upon taking office, he revived the nearly extinct B-1 bomber for the most expensive airplane-building program in history — although air defense specialists insist that it is easy prey for the Russian's smart anti-aircraft missiles and less effective and more expensive than cruise missiles. Nuclear-power specialists had

written off the Clinch River Breeder Reactor on the grounds that its purpose had evaporated. The breeder — estimated to cost \$2 billion, which means at least \$4 billion in the never-land of nuclear economics —

was designed to extract additional energy from spent nuclear fuel. With nuclear power companies and uranium miners glutted, not even the nuclear industry cared enough to pay for this heap of useless technology.

The breeder stirred Mr. Reagan's high-tech enthusiasm. He fought to the last vote against Congress's decision to scrap it. That was a rare one and, after all, involved a relatively minor sum, as such things go.

Big items have come up recently, with the biggest of all, the Star Wars anti-missile system, soaring into mystery estimates in the range of \$100 billion and even beyond.

Although some of the administration's own experts confess that they do not know whether Star Wars is feasible — and some of them question whether it is strategically desirable — plans call for spending \$24 billion over the next five years on preliminary research. (That is about five times the rate of government spending on cancer research.)

Independent experts with impres-

sive military or scientific credentials insist that Star Wars is a dangerous hallucination. However, Mr. Reagan's enthusiasm is the decisive factor. Star Wars research will proceed, although perhaps Congress may slacken the pace of spending.

The president's yen for high-tech ventures has also produced a go-ahead for NASA's long-bottled-up plans to build a permanently manned space station — another monument of unspecified cost. Despite the boop about repairman astronauts with screwdrivers proving the indispensability of man in space, the fact is that phenomenal improvements in electronics reliability and versatility are superseding man in space.

Remotely controlled instruments can perform the necessary chores and in an era in which it is cheaper to throw away than to fix, the space mechanic is an overpriced anachronism. But with Mr. Reagan's enthusiasm and the support of Congress, America is going ahead with a manned space station.

The administration is also expanding the U.S. Navy around giant aircraft carriers of such prize target value that protective escorting fleets costing \$15 billion become necessary. Advances in missile technology make protection a doubtful proposition.

Is bigger really better? Often it is, but less and less so as miniaturized electronics bring topsy-turvy changes to technology, particularly in weaponry. Mr. Reagan, however, remains a relentless enthusiast for high-tech monumentalism. Much speculation has gone into discovering the reason for his devotion to the roundabout MX missile. The real reason is probably simpler. Because it's big.

If justice ruled politics, the recession would come soon enough to shadow the chances for President Reagan's re-election. His administration asked for trouble by cutting so deeply into the revenue base in the 1981 tax bill. It guaranteed the trouble by not taking the lead in cutting the budget deficit this year.

But the economic trouble is almost surely not going to bite until 1985 or 1986, if then. The economy is going strong and unemployment is not on the rise. Even consumer purchases highly sensitive to interest rates, notably of homes and autos, will probably hold up for a considerable period.

For the saving fact is that Paul Volcker remains on the job. While pressing for more action to cut deficits, he is not going to let interest rates soar out of sight. If his prestige is enhanced, as seems likely, it can turn to good account against the optimists in two ways.

He can slow down the deregulation of financial institutions that has played at least a part in fostering uncertainty and edgedness. And he is in a better position to ease the terms on Latin American debt and thus transform what has been a periodic crisis into a problem that can be managed over the medium term.

Pouring money into the system makes for inflation, which obliges the Fed to take countermasures.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Andrei D. Sakharov Ave.

I propose that the streets on which Soviet embassies are located in all nations that profess to care about human freedom and human dignity be renamed, after Andrei D. Sakharov. Then not even the Soviets will be able to forget him.

LAWRENCE ELLIOTT.

Aix-en-Provence, France.

No Invitation for Kohl

Your May 21 report regarding the Allies' refusal to invite Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the D-Day ceremonies is a clear indication of the lack of imagination and statesmanship among the current leadership.

Instead of turning the occasion into an opportunity to dramatize the folly of war and to heal old wounds, it has become a reaffirmation of the narrow-minded, nationalistic attitudes which have dogged the creation of a united Europe. The victors are congratulating themselves and assigning the losers to their proper place.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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MONDAY, MAY 28, 1984

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EUROBONDS

Rumors About Banks Send Shiver Through Markets

By CARL GEWIRTZ
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A shiver of fear shook financial markets last week as rumors swept the world about the fragility of major U.S. banks.

The dollar fell sharply on the foreign-exchange market, and money that remained in dollars sought safety by moving into government paper or into short-dated maturities. This movement widened the yield curve by driving down the cost of overnight funds relative to six- or 12-month rates.

The scare was fueled by the near collapse of Continental Illinois, which was plagued by large losses on its domestic loan portfolio, and increasing worries about other banks holding large portfolios of Third World debt.

It is understandable that such rumors roil the stock market in general and the share prices of the banks in particular, but it is less clear why the stock market jitters jolt other financial markets. The major Western governments have made it clear from the beginning of the debt crisis that the integrity of the banking system would be maintained come what may.

This message was undermined in the salvaging of Continental Illinois, in which the U.S. banking authorities effectively assured every depositor, regardless of size, that his money was safe and would, if needed, be repaid.

What needs to be made more clear, perhaps, is that this assurance applies only to depositors — individuals and institutions who have banked on the integrity of the system. It does not cover shareholders, the owners of the banks. When the dust settles in the Continental Illinois case, the shareholders are likely to be wiped out while every depositor is assured of getting his money back.

Admittedly, this comfort to depositors is not a total pacifier because at the worst it means that the Federal Reserve and other central banks are willing to print the money needed to prevent a collapse of the banking system. To some extent this risk of renewed inflation is already reflected in markets in terms of the record high level of "real" interest rates — the level left after subtracting the rate of inflation.

Worries about renewed inflation abound even if a total bailout of the banking system is not needed. This is because the Fed's ability to temper an overheating business recovery at home by driving interest rates higher is now seriously constrained by the effect that higher rates have on the ability of developing countries to service their debts and the effect that such payment difficulties could have on the banking system.

As a result, there is now increasing talk about the need for the Fed to abandon its traditional monetary policy and replace it with a system of credit controls, aiming to limit the supply of credit without driving up the cost.

This is leading some bond dealers to talk about interest rates having peaked and to say that now is the time to buy. But they admit they are talking into the wind. The Eurobond market is virtually becalmed — no buyers or sellers — with everyone sidelined awaiting some clearer view.

Investors are hoping for some clarification from the June 7-9 summit of the leaders of the seven major non-Communist industrialized nations in London, then the market is set for a disappointment.

It is doubtful that there will be any substantive results to repair the erosion in confidence so apparent in financial markets. U.S. officials have been making it clear that they expect the leaders to bask in the strength of the U.S. business recovery and create no

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

U.S. Orders For Tools Rise 23%

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. machine tool orders rose 23 percent in April from the March level and 116 percent from April 1983, but the industry organization that compiles the report saw little to cheer about.

"Even though orders are on the rise," said James A. Gray, president of the National Machine Tool Builders Association, "they have only partially recovered from the lowest real levels in history."

Many builders, he said, could be "permanently crippled or put out of business" before orders have risen to more profitable levels.

An association report that orders in April totaled \$255.85 million. Shipments, which represent complete sales, declined 16 percent to \$158.85 million from the March level, and showed a scant 5 percent rise from April a year ago.

One industry analyst, Andrew J. Silver of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., said the April results were "a little bit stronger than I had been looking for."

March results, when orders gained 17 percent from February, may have been disappointing, but "April is a pleasant surprise," he said. "It's too early to tell whether this strength will be maintained in the months to come."

Overall, Mr. Silver takes a pessimistic view. In a mid-May report, he wrote that price competition in the industry was fierce and that the Japanese share of the market was likely to grow larger, stunting growth of the domestic industry, despite the economic recovery.

Even though machine tool orders for U.S. companies doubled in April from a year ago, he said, "that's still not much more than half where the industry was a couple of years ago."

The association said that the machine tool recovery could be accelerated and damage to the industry reduced if the White House would take action to reduce the level of imports.

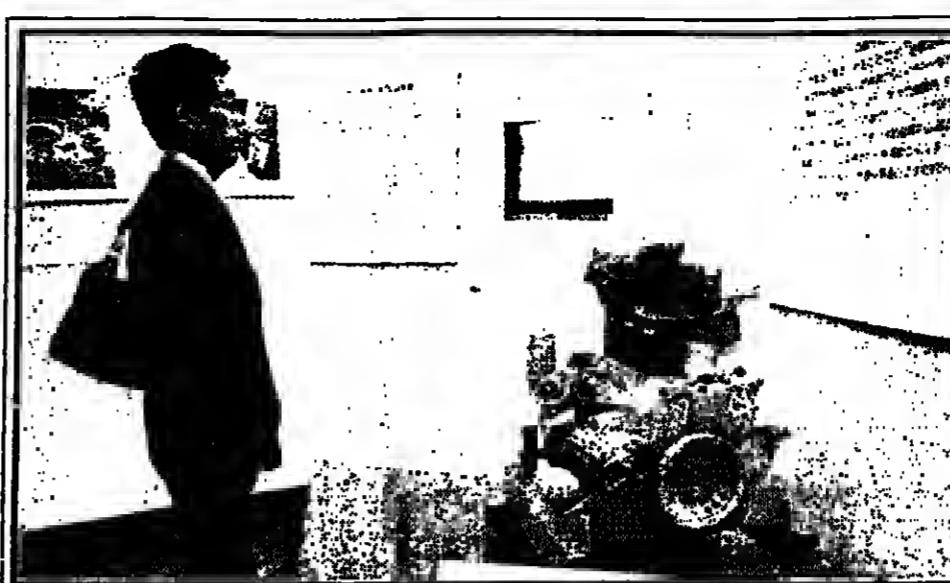
A year ago the association filed a petition seeking to restrict imports to 17.5 percent of the market on the ground that national security is being endangered by a weakened industry. Last year, the Japanese held 36 percent of the market.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige reportedly recommended to President Ronald Reagan in February that quotas be imposed, but the White House has yet to act.

Mr. Silver said he expected "little forthcoming at this point" in import protection. "The question is who will have to bear the cost of the protection," he said.

With machine tool quotas, he said, industries such as auto companies would be penalized by higher prices, slower delivery times and a generally less competitive and innovative market for machine tools.

The action was filed under Section 301 of the 1974 U.S. Trade Act and could lead to retaliatory action if a formal investigation by the



A visitor examines a ceramic automobile engine in a Tokyo department store display. The New York Times

Marriott Weighs Joining Bid for 49% of Disney

By Robert J. Cole
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Marriott Corp., the big hotel chain, is considering joining an investor group headed by Saul P. Steinberg, the New York financier, to make a nearly \$900-million bid for a 49-percent interest in Walt Disney Productions. Wall Street sources disclosed.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission Friday, Mr. Steinberg had said that he might seek control of Disney because recent Disney actions ruled out his being "merely a passive investor" in the big entertainment company.

The Wall Street sources said late Friday that a formal announcement of the Steinberg group's plans was expected to come after the holiday weekend. On Monday, the United States observes Memorial Day.

Stockholders would be offered \$70 to \$75 a share, they said. Disney's shares, which stood at \$62.50 last Monday, jumped \$2.375 on the New York Stock Exchange Friday to end the day at \$67.75 — up more than \$5 for the week. More than a million shares changed hands Friday.

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Many American companies, backed by government contracts, are also pursuing high-technology ceramics and lead in many areas, particularly in military and space applications. But experts from both nations agree that the intensity of work is greater here and that the Japanese are quickly gaining ground.

"There is a ceramic fever in Japan," said Rich-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

From Artificial Bones to Engines, Ceramics Fever Is Gripping Japan

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

NAGOYA, Japan — Here in the heart of Japan's ceramics industry, Noritake Co. produces the china for which it is known throughout the world. But near the dishes in a company showroom are some newer Noritake ceramic products — pump parts, digital displays for electronic devices and parts used in the molding of engine blades for the American F-15 fighter.

Across town, another leading ceramics concern, NGK Spark Plug Co., is working on ceramic automobile engines, which use far less fuel than existing engines.

Throughout Japan, an entirely new ceramics industry is taking shape. The industry is developing high-technology ceramic materials that are super-hard, super-strong and super-resistant to heat for use in industries as diverse as electronics, aerospace, energy and medicine.

The world market for new ceramics, already estimated at \$4 billion in annual sales, is projected to grow to at least \$10 billion by 1990.

Ceramic materials are used to package and protect computer chips, to make magnetic recording tape, and in sensors to detect everything from gas to humidity. Their diamond-like hardness and resistance to corrosion make them useful substitutes for metal in cutting tools, bearings and furnaces. They are excellent insulators of electricity, and they are starting to be used for artificial bones and dental implants to support false teeth.

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"There is a ceramic fever in Japan," said Rich-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

Complaint Filed Against Arianespace

By Axl Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In what could trigger a new trans-Atlantic trade dispute, Transpace Carriers Inc., a U.S. company offering space launch services, has charged that Arianespace, a competing West European consortium, is engaging in "predatory" pricing practices. U.S. and European industry and diplomatic sources said Sunday.

Transpace, in a complaint filed with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative in Washington and disclosed in Washington Friday, charged that Arianespace is offering its launch services to potential U.S. customers at prices 25 to 30 percent below prices quoted to European customers also seeking to launch satellites, the sources said.

The action was filed under Section 301 of the 1974 U.S. Trade Act and could lead to retaliatory action if a formal investigation by the

trade representative's office subsequently showed that the charges are justified. The office has 45 days in which to decide whether to act on the complaint.

Transpace plans to launch satellites with Delta rockets, which are made by McDonnell-Douglas Corp., and which are being phased out by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, U.S. sources said.

In Paris, Frédéric d'Aleste, chairman of Arianespace, said Sunday evening that Transpace's action was still being studied and that "a appropriate response" will be made Monday, or later this week. "But we are not concerned, since it is above all a political, and not a commercial or legal matter," Mr. d'Aleste said.

Mr. d'Aleste and other Arianespace executives said that the consortium's price for a launch on its Ariane rocket, totaling about \$25 million a launch, was below what it charged European customers participating in its program. But the Arianespace price also was "roughly equivalent" to the per-launch rate quoted by NASA for its space shuttle.

"Neither our quoted rate nor NASA's reflect the real development costs, which stem from government subsidies in both cases, but we are competing with NASA for similar contracts," Mr. d'Aleste said.

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All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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New Issue • April 11, 1984

CURRENCY RATES

Last interbank rates on May 25, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EDT.

	Per	U.S.										
Amsterdam	5.07	4.256	5.04	4.642	5.02	4.182	5.23	4.364	5.217	4.327	5.20	4.307
Brussels	55.35	7.741	55.28	6.672	55.24	5.298	55.075	4.875	55.21	5.176	55.18	4.875
Frankfurt	2.724	3.773	2.724	3.624	2.715	3.615	2.679	3.675	2.725	3.715	2.725	3.675
London (B)	1.028	2.375	1.028	2.375	1.028	2.375	1.028	2.375	1.028	2.375	1.028	2.375
London (S)	1.04655	2.38459	1.04655	2.38459	1.04655	2.38459	1.04655	2.38459	1.04655	2.38459	1.04655	2.38459
Paris	1.09	2.38459	1.09	2.38459	1.09	2.38459	1.09	2.38459	1.09	2.38459	1.09	2.38459
New York (C)	1.09	2.38459	1.09	2.38459	1.09	2.38459	1.09	2.38459	1.09	2.38459	1.09	2.38459
Paris	8.3975	11.61	8.3975	11.61	8.3975	11.61	8.3975	11.61	8.3975	11.61	8.3975	11.61
Tokyo	21.025	31.22	21.025	31.22	21.025	31.22	21.025	31.22	21.025	31.22	21.025	31.22
Zürich	2.3445	3.1048	2.3445	3.1048	2.3445	3.1048	2.3445	3.1048	2.3445	3.1048	2.3445	3.1048
ECU	0.82	2.234	0.82	2.234	0.82	2.234	0.82	2.234	0.82	2.23		

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price of offer.	Yield end of week	Price offer. week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES							
Crédit Lyonnais	\$300	1996	1/4	100	—	99.63	Over mean of bid and offered rates for 6-month Eurobonds. Minimum coupon 54%. Callable at par in 1989. Redemptions at par after 1992. Commissions 1.5%.
Kleinwort Benson	\$150	1996	1/4	100	—	99.62	Over mean of bid and offered rates for 6-month Eurobonds. Minimum coupon 54%. Callable at par on any interest payment date after 1985. \$100 million issued now and \$50 million reserved for one-year tap exercised from Sept. 1984 to Sept. 1985. Commissions 2%.
Samsung Semiconductor & Telecommunications	\$30	1994	1/4	100	—	—	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 54%. Redemptions at par after 1988, 1990, and 1992. Commissions 1.5%.
Toyo Trust Asia	\$100	1999	.16	100	—	99.52	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 54%. Redemptions at par on any interest payment date in 1992, 1994, and 1996. Commissions 0.60%.
FIXED-COUPON							
Crédit National de Télécommunications	\$100	1991	13 1/4	100	13 1/4	97.63	Noncallable.
Export-Import Bank of Japan	\$75	1991	13 1/4	100	13 1/4	98.37	Noncallable.
Rockefeller Group Int'l Finance	\$100	1989	13 1/4	99 1/2	13.32	98.13	Callable at 101 1/4 after 1987 and at 100% after 1988.
World Bank	DM150	1989	8	100	8	—	Noncallable.
Hydro Quebec	CS150	1991	14	100	14	98.17	Callable at 101 in 1989, at 101 in 1990, and at 100% in 1991.
European Community	ECU150	1991	11 1/4	100	11 1/4	100.38	Noncallable.
IBU Finance	ECU40	1989	11 1/4	100	11 1/4	99.00	Callable at 101 1/4 in 1987 and at 101 in 1988.
Aegon	DRFL100	1989	8 1/4	100	8 1/4	99.00	Noncallable.
EQUITY-LINKED							
Intec	\$50	1999	3	100	3	—	Callable at 103 in 1989. Convertible at a 5% premium.

Shiver Goes Through World Markets

(Continued from Page 7)
waves in the run-up to the re-election campaign of President Ronald Reagan.

The Eurobond market appears to be cushioned to withstand the current uncertainty. With worried money moving short-term, the cost of borrowing one-month dollars has remained virtually unchanged from two months ago at 10% percent (on an annual basis). Meanwhile, one-year funds, for example, have risen almost two percentage points, to 13% percent.

This means that dealers who traditionally fund their inventory of bond holdings with very short-term loans have seen their costs remain stable and therefore are under no pressure to unload their inventory of fixed-coupon bonds.

Dealers in floating-rate notes are similarly protected on their interest-rate mismatching. On the other hand, the FRN market is more vulnerable because the bulk of the issuers are banks. Prices on the FRNs of U.S. banks were off about 40 basis points (four-tenths of a percentage point). The bulk of last week's volume of new dollar issues was in floaters and fared relatively well. Crédit Lyonnais, which sold \$300 million of 12-year notes that can be redeemed at par after eight years,

benefited from being state-owned.

Kleinwort Benson, the British merchant bank, is not in the business of making medium-term loans and thus escapes tarnish. In addition, its \$150 million of 12-year notes are not subordinated capital notes, which means that British banks can hold this paper without having to set the amount off against their own capital as the Bank of England is requiring for bonds holding subordinated notes of other banks.

Interest on both is set at a quarter-point over the mean of the bid-offered interbank rate. Including front-end commissions, the cost of funds to Crédit Lyonnais is 24 basis points over Libor (assuming only an eight-year life) and Kleinwort's cost is 23 basis points.

Toyo Trust, which offered \$100 million of 15-year notes that can be redeemed after eight, 10 or 12 years, the seven-year paper was offered at par, paid 4% point over Libor. Its effective cost of funds to eight years totals 20 basis points.

Samsung Semiconductor, a South Korean company, offered \$30 million of 10-year notes, but this was really a syndicated bank credit dressed up as a capital market transaction.

Despite the rise in interest rates last week, a \$100-million offering of 13% percent, five-year notes by

Rockefeller Group International Finance was well received. The notes were offered at a discount of 99%.

If the name itself was not enough to instill confidence, the private corporation, which does not publish financial figures, got a triple-A rating for the notes by buying surety coverage from Amlin Casualty. The surety is an insurance policy that guarantees payment of interest and principal.

Including the front-end commissions of 1% percent, the Rockefeller paper was issued at an effective cost in the borrower of 13.87 percent — a thin 10 basis points over what comparably dated U.S. Treasury paper was selling for in New York.

Carrying a government guarantee, the Export-Import Bank of Japan was also selling relatively well. The seven-year paper was offered at par, bearing a coupon of 13 1/4 percent and ended the week quoted at 98 3/4.

Trading less well was the \$100 million of seven-year notes from Caisse Nationale de Télécommunications, guaranteed by France. Offered at par bearing a coupon of 13 1/4 percent, the paper ended the week at 97%.

In the Deutsche mark sector, a disagreement about what terms to offer the market led the Council of Europe Resettlement Fund to withdraw its proposed issue of 150 million DM. The World Bank, meanwhile, sold 150 million DM of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 8 percent.

Hydro Quebec offered 50 million Canadian dollars of seven-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 14 percent and ended the week quoted at 98%.

In the ECU sector, the European Community offered 50 million units of seven-year notes and IBU Finance 40 million units of five-year paper. Both were issued at par bearing coupons of 11 1/4 percent, but the worries about banks had the IBU paper trading at a discount while the EC notes were quoted at a premium.

The Vatican did not describe the payment as an obligation.

After evaluating the situation objectively determined in relation to its dealings with the Ambrosiano group, the Institute (the Vatican bank) decided to make a voluntary contribution in order to facilitate a global solution ... in a spirit of reciprocal conciliation and collaboration," the Vatican said.

But the Vatican said its bank, normally known as the Institute for Religious Works, never influenced or the collapse of the Ambrosiano bank, in which it found itself involved involuntarily.

Banco Ambrosiano failed in 1982. It had debts of \$1.29 billion when it collapsed. The scandal erupted after Mr. Calvano, president of Banco Ambrosiano, failed in 1982. It had debts of \$1.29 billion when it collapsed. The scandal erupted after Mr. Calvano, president of Banco Ambrosiano, failed in 1982. It had debts of \$1.29 billion when it collapsed.

This notice is not to be construed as an offering for sale of, or the solicitation of an offer to buy the securities mentioned herein. The offering of such securities will be made to institutional investors only and to other qualified purchasers by a private offering memorandum in those jurisdictions where the securities may be lawfully offered for sale and sold. No securities will be offered or sold in Canada or to any residents thereof or in the United States or to United States nationals or residents.

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Euro Canadian Securities International

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Record Low Fee for Danish Credit Is Test of Banks' Hunger

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The market for syndicated bank credits was in a state of suspension last week as participants waited anxiously to see the response in Denmark's request for a standby credit of \$1 billion. The replies are expected Tuesday.

The shocker is not the size or the 10-year term, but the proposed parallel cost. Lead manager Manufacturers Hanover Trust, which won the mandate in a heated competition with at least four other banks, has proposed that the Danes pay banks an annual fee of five basis points, 0.005 percent, a record low commitment fee and therefore considered a major test of how far banks are willing to go to attract quality business.

The terms, reliable sources report, are significantly lower than

those offered by the other major banks that had been bidding for the mandate and loan officers say they are waiting to see if Bank of America

will over Libor if more than this is used. Whether drawn or not, the annual facility fee is to be paid — which would add five basis points and raise the minimum drawing cost to 42 basis points over Libor and the maximum cost to 55 basis points.

It's a real standby," the loan officer of one bank commented, "and the Danes have opted for the

operation.

The essential point is that it is a

standby loan — that is, Denmark is

not expected to ever draw on it.

Denmark currently has \$1.6 billion

of more expensive undrawn stand-

by credits and it now aims to re-

duce the backup line, consolidate it

and reduce its costs.

Banks are invited to underwrite

them on \$50 million or \$30 million.

They will earn a one-time front-end fee

of five basis points on the amount

they agree to underwrite and 15 or

12 basis points, respectively, on the

amount they are actually assigned.

In theory, the fees, however low, look attractive for doing nothing. But loan officers argue that the underwriting would stand as a contingent liability marked against their lending limits to Denmark and the maximum cost to 55 basis points.

"It's a real standby," the loan officer of one bank commented, "and the Danes have opted for the

operation.

In addition, the standby will

not be drawn in an emergency

and in that case, critics contend, Den-

mark would probably be obliged to

pay more for money than the draw-

down terms provided for in this

loan.

Further evidence of this is the

fact that before the standby could

be drawn, Denmark must ask the

managers to offer bids for the

sale of three- or six-month note

facilities.

In present conditions, the draw-

down terms look generous. Interest

will be set at 5% point over

the London interbank offered rate

if up to 25 percent of the amount

are drawn in any one year or 1/2

basis points.

If Denmark did not use this op-

tion, it would generate additional

earnings for underwriters as Den-

mark has agreed to pay the banks a

minimum of 10 basis points over

Libor on such notes.

A further indication of how ea-

ger banks are to find quality busi-

nesses is the lengthening of maturi-

ties from the once standard

five-to-seven-year range to 10

years. Iceland is currently in the

market for \$150 million, offer-

ing a 5% point over Libor for

seven years and sweetened with a

front-end fee of 5% percent.

In Eastern Europe, the World

Bank-commercial banks cofinan-

cing loan for National Bank of Hun-

gary has been increased by \$35 mil-

lion to \$385 million. The World

Bank portion of this loan remains at

\$35 million.

The margins are low and the ma-

aturity long, bankers say, because

Iceland is an infrequent borrower

and is able to trade on its rarity

value.

In

International Bond Prices - Week of May 24

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Crédit Suisse-Firme Boston
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

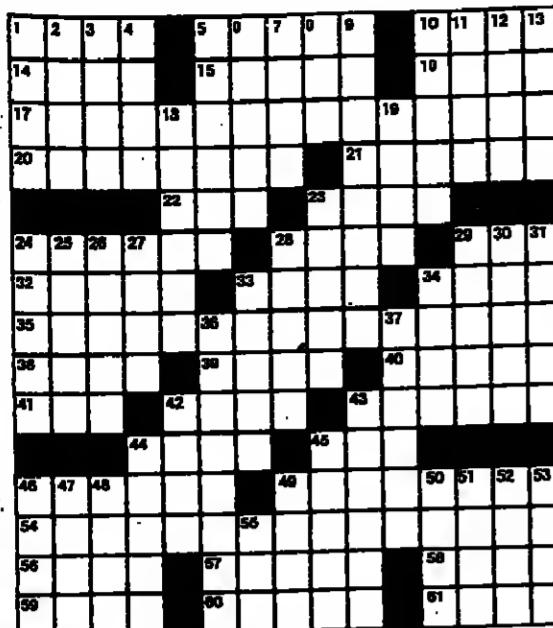
CONVERTIBLE BONDS

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS
 On convertibles having a conversion premium

Over-the-Counter

Over-the-Counter

Sales In										Net		Sales In										Net		Sales In									
100s					High	Low	Loss	Chgs			100s					High	Low	Loss	Chgs			100s					High	Low	Loss	Chgs			
Fininst	136	16	77	514	8	8	-	-			100s					100s					Net		100s					Net					
FinInst	100	16	109	514	5	5	-	-			100s					100s					Net		100s					Net					
First	129	69	418	172	172	172	-	-			100s					100s					Net		100s					Net					
FlAmor	56	28	624	234	234	234	-	-			100s					100s					Net		100s					Net					
FlP Am	77	54	361716	100	100	100	-	-			100s					100s					Net		100s					Net					
FlA Pk	42	34	212	9	316	316	-	-			100s					100s					Net		100s					Net					
FlA Pk P	30	17	33120	112	112	112	-	-			100s					100s					Net		100s					Net					
FlA Pk P	49	17	1072675	24	24	24	-	-			100s					100s					Net		100s					Net					
FlA Pk P	28	67	9143	305	305	305	-	-			100s					100s					Net		100s					Net					
FlA Pk P	28	67	13240	120	120	120	-	-			100s					100s					Net		100s					Net					
FlA Pk P	28	67	13240	120	120	120	-	-			100s					100s					Net		100s					Net					
FlA Pk P	28	67	13240	120	120	120	-	-			100s					100s					Net		100s					Net					
FlA Pk P	28	67	13240	120	120	120	-	-			100s					100s					Net		100s					Net					
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ACROSS
 1 Give off
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 10 Gossip, perhaps
 14 Languish
 15 Muse of poetry
 16 Comic-strip tot
 17 With 35 Across, old TV series
 20 Signet
 21 Bazaar
 22 —glance
 23 Long and thin
 24 Hirsute
 25 —julep
 26 Bikini part
 32 Spanish priest
 33 Award-winning movie of 1983
 34 Coal or coke
 35 See 17 Across
 38 Shrewd
 39 Mackinaw
 40 Tie score on a golf hole
 41 They loop the Loop
 42 Weirs
 43 Locking device
 44 Headland
 45 Mafia chief
 46 Imitation gold
 49 Certain mollusks
 50 Stars of 17 and 35 Across
 51 TV oldie
 52 Comb. form
 53 —du jour
 55 Verse
 56 Distant:
 57 Trigger's meal
 58 Minx's cousin
 59 King of Phrygia
 60 Erected
 61 State bird of Hawaii
 62 Radins of a wheel
 63 Cutting tools
 64 Beam
 65 Canadian official
 66 Revise
 67 Aphorism
 68 T.C.U.
 69 building
 70 Mexican resort
 71 Actress
 72 Fleming
 73 Valley
 74 Discuss
 75 Pine products
 76 —Gabriel Rossetti
 77 Preminger or Kruger
 78 Ostrich's cousin
 79 Soften
 80 Dark red wine
 81 Augury
 82 Stir up incense
 83 Comic King
 84 "Auld Lang"—
 85 Used an ottoman

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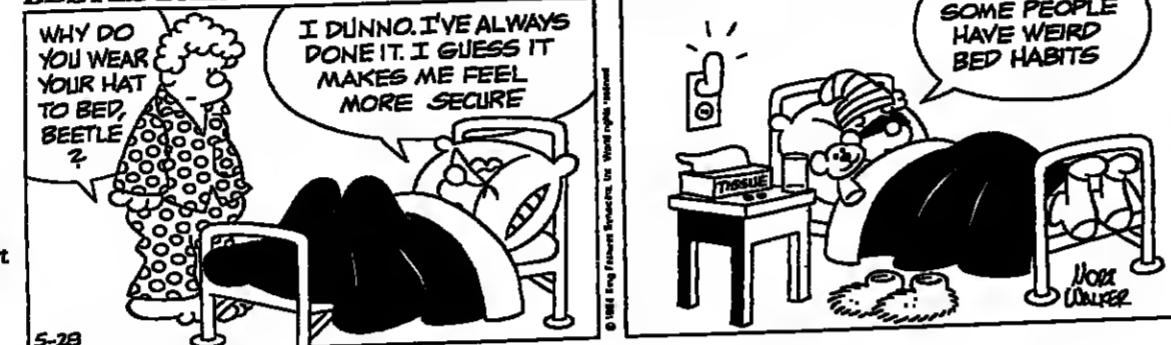
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE. THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Herl Arnold and Bob Lees

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DYNAB

RETEX

NAKTE

FALOTA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: IT WAS AN

(Answer tomorrow)

Friday's Jumble: POKED DANDY NOBODY BIGGAMY

Answer: What busier girls at the dynamite factory—BOOMING

WEATHER

EUROPE

High: 70, Low: 50. Weather: Partly cloudy, 20% chance of rain.

ASIA

High: 70, Low: 50. Weather: Partly cloudy, 20% chance of rain.

AMERICA

High: 70, Low: 50. Weather: Partly cloudy, 20% chance of rain.

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MIDDLE EAST

High: 70, Low: 50. Weather: Partly cloudy, 20% chance of rain.

OCEANIA

High: 70, Low: 50. Weather: Partly cloudy, 20% chance of rain.

ASIA

High: 70, Low: 50. Weather: Partly cloudy, 20% chance of rain.

USFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlanta 12-0, Philadelphia 12-0, New Jersey 10-2, Pittsburgh 10-2, Washington 2-11.

Seattle 11-1, Birmingham 10-2, Tampa Bay 10-2, New Orleans 6-6, Memphis 4-10, Jacksonville 2-11.

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Philadelphia 12-0, Atlanta 10-3, Tampa Bay 10-2,

SPORTS

Lakers Beat Celtics, 115-109, In First Game of NBA Finals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 23 of his 32 points in the first half as the Los Angeles Lakers handed the Boston Celtics their first home loss in 10 playoff games with a 115-109 decision Sunday in the opener of the National Basketball Association Championship Series.

Abdul-Jabbar hit 12 of 17 field goals. His 13 points in the first quarter helped Los Angeles build an 18-point lead eight minutes into the game.

Game two of the best-of-seven series will be held Thursday night at Boston Garden.

The Celtics, who are seeking an unprecedented 15th NBA title, had won their first nine postseason games at home, including the last seven by an average margin of nearly 17 points. But the Celtics never got closer than four points after the initial Los Angeles spurt.

Larry Bird, averaging 27.5 in the playoffs, and Boston's leading scorer in each of the last 11 games, had only two field goals and 12 points midway through the third period, with Los Angeles ahead 83-64. But with Abdul-Jabbar and

Earvin (Magic) Johnson on the beach with four fouls apiece, Bird led a 24-9 run with eight points in the final 1:22 of the quarter, including a three-pointer that made it 92-88 at the buzzer.

The game was close throughout the fourth period but the Celtics were never able to catch up.

James Worthy added 20 points and Kevin McHale led the Celtics with 25. Bird had 24 and Dennis Johnson 23.

The Lakers, ignoring the effects of a Friday night game and a five-hour plane flight Saturday, outscored the Celtics 25-6 in a seven-minute span to take a 28-10 lead with 3:59 left in the first quarter.

Boston used nine straight points to cut the deficit to 56-48, but a three-point goal by Michael Cooper just before the buzzer left Los Angeles ahead 65-52 at halftime.

The Lakers had gained the right to play the Celtics after defeating the Suns, 99-97, Friday in Phoenix. Los Angeles survived a feverish fourth-period Phoenix rally to win the Western Conference finals, 4-2.

Walter Davis scored 10 of his game-high 26 in the final period, to

bring the Suns from a 6-point deficit into a tie at 97 with 1 minute 19 seconds to play. Johnson then hit the decisive shot for the Lakers, a lay-up with 1:05 left.

The Suns had a chance to tie in the final seconds. But the center, James Edwards, missed a 10-footer jumper in the lane with 3 seconds left and the Lakers rebounded.

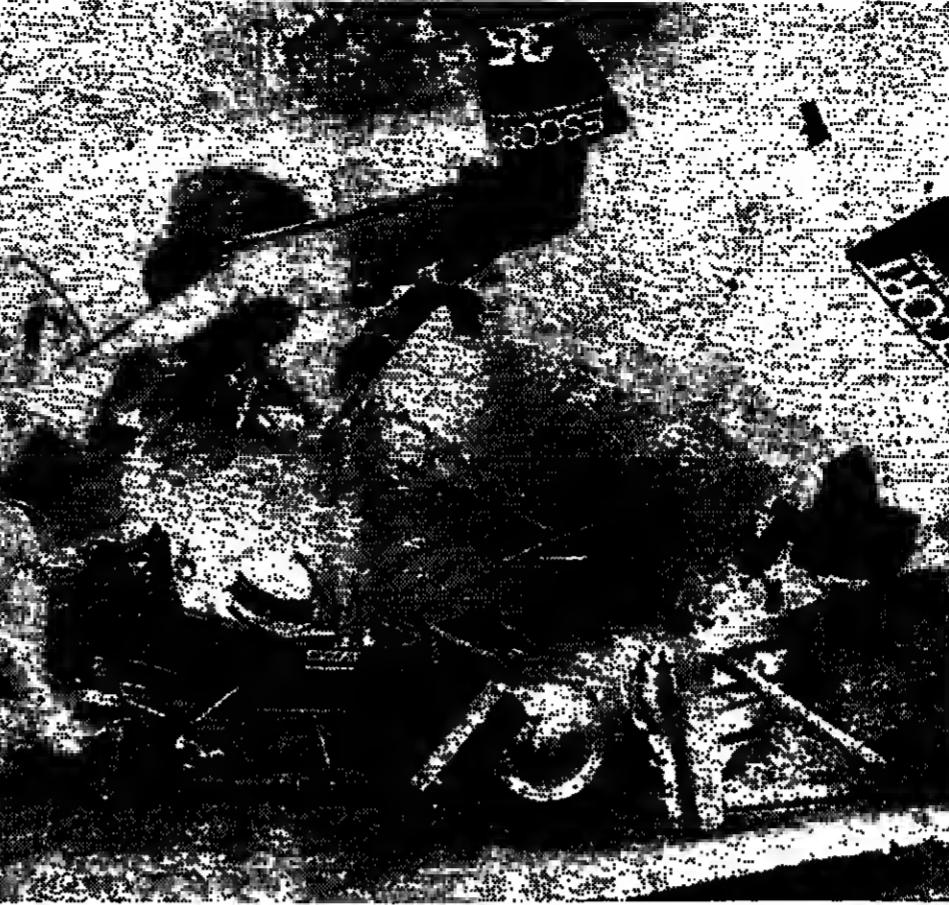
The Lakers appeared to have control in the middle of the final period, when Johnson ended a long dry spell by both teams by scoring with a rebound on a Lakers fast break to put his team ahead, 97-91, with 4:13 to play.

Then the Lakers went cold, missing four straight shots and committing a turnover, and the Suns came back to tie it when Davis hit from the left corner.

The Suns dominated the boards early on both ends of the floor — and by 15-4 on the offensive end — and led by as many as 11 twice in the second period before taking a 55-48 lead at intermission.

In the third quarter, the Lakers erased a 59-48 deficit, but Phoenix took a 78-77 lead into the last quarter.

(AP, NYT)



The Associated Press
Pat Bedard's car disintegrates after hitting the inside retaining wall at the Indianapolis 500.

Tigers Lose, Fall One Win Short of a New Record Road Streak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEATTLE — The Detroit Tigers failed in their bid to set a major league record with 18 straight road victories, as the Mariners, behind home runs by Alvin Davis and Bob Kearney, posted a 7-3 triumph.

The loss also ended an 18-game winning streak for the Tigers, who had not lost on the road this season. They had to settle for a share of the big-league record of 17 consecutive road victories set by the 1916 New York Giants.

Detroit tied that mark with a 5-1 triumph in California Thursday night. The victory broke the American League mark of 16 set by the 1912 Washington Senators.

"I would have liked to have won the ballgame," said Tiger Manager Sparky Anderson. "But we got the American League record."

Ed Vande Berg (4-2) halted the Tigers with relief help from Dave Beard and Paul Minella. Mill

Wilcox, who was hammered for nine hits and six runs in 4½ innings, suffered his first defeat in seven decisions in 1984. The loss also ended a nine-game winning streak over two seasons for Wilcox.

Royals 8, Red Sox 5

In Boston, Darryl Motley drove in five runs with a bases-loaded

FRIDAY BASEBALL

triple and a home run, his second of the season, and Dan Quisenberry got his 12th save as Kansas City beat the Red Sox, 8-5. Motley put the Royals ahead in the third inning with a triple to right-center off loser Bobby Ojeda (4-0). Rookie Bret Saberhagen (2-3), the winner, went five innings.

Blues 5, Indians 1

In Toronto, Dave Stieb (6-1) allowed three hits in eight innings and George Bell, who began the

game with a .345 average, belted a two-run triple to carry the Blue Jays past Cleveland, 5-1. The victory gave the Blue Jays their ninth win in their last 10 games.

Twins 7, Brewers 4

In Minneapolis, Gary Gaetti hit a two-run double and Kent Hrbek drove in two runs to pace the Twins to a 7-4 triumph over Milwaukee. Minnesota got 14 hits and winner John Butcher (3-2) scattered nine over eight innings. Jamie Cocanower (3-5) took the loss.

Rangers 11, White Sox 0

In Arlington, Texas, Charlie Hough (3-6) allowed three hits and Larry Parikh and Mickey Rivers drove in three runs each as Texas trounced Chicago, 11-0. Texas chased Tom Seaver (4-4) with seven runs in the third inning. In taking the loss, Seaver became the fifth pitcher in major-league history to strike out more than 3,000 batters.

Mets 2, Dodgers 1

In Anaheim, California, Juan Benitez hit a two-run homer, his second, and two RBI singles, and Brian Downing hit a two-run homer, his eighth, off Mike Flanagan (3-4) to lead California to a 10-2 rout of Baltimore. Rookie Ron Romanick (6-3) gave up six hits.

Angels 10, Orioles 2

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Padres 7, Phillies 3

In Philadelphia, Tony Gwynn

got three hits and scored three runs to lead San Diego to a 7-3 decision over Philadelphia. Ed Whitson (4-3) was the winner and Charlie Hudson (5-3) took the loss. The Padres' Graig Nettles hit his fifth Homer of the year in the ninth. (AP, UPI)

A's 10, Yankees 7

In Oakland, California, Dave Kingman hit a grand slam, his 14th home run of the season, to cap a six-run eighth inning and help the A's to a 10-7 triumph over New York. It was the first victory for Jackie Moore, who replaced Steve Boros as manager on Thursday.

Angels 10, Orioles 2

In Atlanta, Gerald Perry had three hits and scored three times and Dale Murphy hit his 10th home run as the Braves shelled St. Louis, 8-4. Len Barker (4-4) pitched 5½ innings to get the victory. Dave LaPoint (5-5) absorbed the loss.

Expos 3, Giants 2

In Montreal, Tim Raines drove in two runs with a sacrifice fly and a groundout to lead the Expos past San Francisco, 3-2. Reliever Jeff Reardon (2-1), who worked the last 1½ innings, got the victory. Greg Minton (1-3) was charged with the loss. The Giants' Chili Davis hit his fourth Homer of the year.

Pirates 6, Astros 2

In Houston, John Tudor scar-

tered nine hits and Dale Berra drove in three runs to lead Pittsburgh to a 6-2 victory over the Astros. Tudor (3-2) pitched his third complete game. Mike Scott (2-3) took the loss.

Braves 8, Cardinals 4

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SPORTS BRIEFS

Bubka Sets New Record in Pole Vault

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia (AP) — Sergei Bubka, of the Soviet Union set a world record in the pole vault with a height of 5.83 meters (19 feet, 2½ inches) at an international track meet Saturday night.

Bubka beat the previous record of 5.83 meters, set by Thierry Vigneron of France on Sept. 1, 1983, in Rome, and tied the world indoor best mark set by Vigneron at the European Championships in March in Goeteborg, Sweden.

NHL Maple Leafs Change Coaches

TORONTO (UPI) — Dan Maloney, who spent the last two seasons as assistant coach under Mike Nykirk, has been named head coach of the Toronto Maple Leafs, the National Hockey League team announced Saturday.

The Leafs had not renewed Nykirk's contract after the 1983-84 NHL season when the Leafs finished out of the Norris Division playoffs with one of the worst records in the team's history — 26 victories, 45 losses and nine ties.

As a Leaf assistant, Maloney, 33, gained a reputation as a hard-nosed leader. He was expected to bring a more uncompromising attitude to the Leafs' coaching job in contrast to Nykirk who was described by club owner Harold Ballard as "a guy too nice to be a coach."

Soviet Woman Sets Shot Put Mark

MOSCOW (UPI) — Natalia Lysovskaya of the Soviet Union broke the women's world shot put record Sunday with a throw of 22.53 meters (73 feet, 11 inches), at a track and field meet at Sochi, a Black Sea resort, Tass reported.

Hilma Slipinski of East Germany set the previous record of 22.45 meters at Potsdam, East Germany, on May 11, 1980.

Cubs Trade Buckner for Eckersley

CHICAGO (AP) — First baseman Bill Buckner, a former National League batting champion, was traded Friday by the Chicago Cubs to the Boston Red Sox for righthanded pitcher Dennis Eckersley, a former 20-game winner, and Mike Brumley, a minor league infielder-outfielder.

Buckner, 34, had asked to be traded after losing the first baseman's job to Leon Durham this spring. He had a .296 lifetime average going into this season, but he batted only 43 times this year. Eckersley, 29, had his best season, 20-8, in 1978. Last year he slipped to 9-13 but bounced back this year to win four of his last six starts for a 4-4 record.

"I'm happy and excited to be going to Boston," said Buckner. "It's a new league and a new park. You don't know how good you have it until you don't play."

Beck Leads Nicklaus by One Stroke

DUBLIN, Ohio (UPI) — Chip Beck, a non-winner in six years on the PGA Tour, shot a 4-under-par 68 Saturday for a 7-under-par 209 and a one-stroke lead over Jack Nicklaus after Saturday's third round of the Memorial Tournament.

Beck, following a 72 Friday, started the day at 3-under par, three strokes behind second-round leader Ben Crenshaw and two behind Nicklaus. Crenshaw followed up Friday's 70 with a 79 Saturday to fall out of contention at 217.

Nicklaus, who owns and designed the 7,116-yard Muirfield Village Golf Club course, had a 70/71 for a 210 total. Gary Koch (71/73) and Andy Bean (75/67) were next at 213. Tied at 214 were Gil Morgan (73/74) and Payne Stewart (75/72), two of the three first-round leaders. Bob Murphy, the other first-round leader, slipped to a 73/76 for a 216 total.

Beck received a break on the par-4 sixth hole when his approach shot struck a woman, who was sitting 15 yards beyond the green, on the head and bounced back to within 12 feet of the hole. Beck then birdied the hole and tossed the ball to the woman, who was not hurt.

For the Record

England upset Northern Ireland, 1-0, in Port, Finland, in a European Group 3 qualifying match for the 1986 World Cup soccer finals in Mexico. (UPI)

Terry Venables, the coach of manager of Queens Park Rangers of the English First Division soccer league, has been named to succeed Cesar Luis Menotti as coach of Spanish first division soccer club Barcelona. Venables, 41, was given a two-year contract. (UPI)

Dave King, 36, who directed the Canadian hockey team to fourth place in the Winter Olympics, has signed a contract to continue as coach and general manager of the Canadian Olympic Hockey team through the 1988 Winter Games in Calgary. (AP)

Miss Oceans, a three-year-old daughter of Alydar, rallied to capture the Acorn Stakes by a neck over Life's Magic at Belmont Park Saturday. Life's Magic was second and Proud Clarion was third. The Acorn Stakes, the Mother Goose and the Coaching Club American Oaks comprise the Triple Crown for three-year-old fillies. (AP)



United Press International
Betsy King coming up the final hill to the finish line.

One Woman's Long Race Against Cycling's Pack

Betsy King Makes Her Point — She Finished 586-Kilometer, One-Day Race

By Samuel Abr

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Betsy King started the Bordeaux-Paris bicycle race two hours earlier than everybody else and finished dead last, more than an hour later than the winner. It was a great triumph and she promises to let no one forget it soon.

"I'm doing this to say, 'Hey man, women are important,'" King explained before the race Saturday. Covering 586 kilometers (350 miles), Bordeaux-Paris is believed to be the world's longest one-day bicycle race.

It is also France's oldest race, begun in 1891 and run this year for the 81st time. Never before

had a woman entered.

"I look forward to this as much as you look forward to getting your wisdom teeth out," King said in Bordeaux, the wine center in southwestern France. "But it has to be done. A lot of people think women can't ride a race like this. So somebody's got to do it to show them a woman won't die."

So King showed them. Although she was far behind the field when it reached the finish line in Fontenay-Sous-Bois, an eastern suburb of Paris, few of the thousands of spectators left before her arrival after the 17-hour grind. A wave of applause swept up the final hill with King as she followed a pace-setting motor bicycle, trying hard and utterly failing to conceal her satisfaction with the cries of "Bravo, Betsy."

"This is a chance to do something that hasn't been done and to help women and to thank the people who've been nice," King said in Bordeaux. At the finish, one of the first people she thanked was Gerard Labarthe, her trainer, her pace-setter on the motor bicycle and her way into the race.

The rules for most bicycle races do not specifically exclude women but classic professional races are rarely open to amateurs and there are no women professionals. Bordeaux-Paris is an exception, allowing licensed professionals and amateurs. That was the opening for King, a 32-year-old American who has been riding as an amateur for French clubs for three years but had never thought of entering a professional men's race.

"I am above all a woman but I am not above all a feminist," she said.

Yet she had faced against the French and International Cycling Federation rules that limit women's competition: no more than one race a day, that race not to exceed 80 kilometers, no competition against men except on Sundays and holidays and such competition not to exceed 120 kilometers.

She was also disturbed by what she described as men's unwillingness to lose to a woman. "I win races with 90 people in them every Sunday, but the people are all women. When I race against men there's no way they'll let me win — the men will block the course, they'll help each other just to stop me."

"I know I can win against men. I'm really nasty when I'm riding and the Lord gave me a good body. I have a lot of power." She pulled up the left leg of her Renault team sweatpants and showed her calf. "That's muscle, more muscle than a woman is supposed to have." Five feet three and a half inches tall, she weighs a little 115 pounds

The Sidewalks of New York

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — A huge emotional outlet is spreading in New York from downtown SoHo to the chic upper 70s. The street is the story, with free enterprise the name of the game.

It is hard to walk any sidewalk these days without bumping into hundreds of people selling just about everything under the sun. In front of the Gulf and Western building, on Central Park West, a group is doing street theater. When they leave,

copies no doubt, since they sell for \$15 apiece. Another is peddling Haitian primitive paintings. Still another has appropriated a scrawly wall. On it, he's hung cotton jump-suits in three different colors, which, he said, he designed himself.

This street scene, once limited to downtown Manhattan, keeps spreading. In front of the Time-Life building, on the Avenue of the Americas, are hot dog and sandwich stands that are reputed to be the best in town. On Fifth Avenue there is a choice of umbrellas (it's just beginning to rain), pictures of New York and more earnings.

In front of the Metropolitan Museum, while a long, long parade for Martin Luther King descended Fifth Avenue, the hot dog vendors were making a killing at the corner of 82d and Fifth. Meanwhile, next to another breakdancing trio, two white-tunic-clad dancers climbed a column and started doing contortions, à la Isadora Duncan.

This being New York, you still have to be street-smart and watch your bag. Nevertheless, it is a friendly scene. Especially on a sunny spring Sunday, when people gather good-humoredly. The hat is passed, the pennies, the quarters and quite a few dollars, fall.

On another sidewalk nearby, a man has spread out advertising posters dating back to the '50s —



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